

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT**Routing Slip**

TO:

		ACTION	INFO	DATE	INITIAL
1	DCI				
2	DDCI				
3	EXDIR				
4	D/ICS				
5	DDI		✓		
6	DDA				
7	DDO		✓		
8	DDS&T				
9	Chm/NIC				
10	GC				
11	IG				
12	Compt				
13	D/EEO				
14	D/Pers				
15	D/OEA				
16	C/PAD/OEA				
17	SA/IA				
18	AO/DCI				
19	C/IPD/OIS				
20					
21					
22					

SUSPENSE _____
Date _____

Remarks:

[Signature]
Executive Secretary
3/22/82
Date

State Dept. review completed.

Foreign Affairs Note

United States Department of State
Washington, D.C.Expulsion of Soviet Representatives
from Foreign Countries, 1970-81

February 1982

Executive Registry

82-2722

Expulsion of Soviet representatives from foreign countries has occurred regularly since the days of Lenin, explicable in large part by Moscow's way of dealing with other states. According to available information, 27 Soviet officials were expelled worldwide in 1981, including one charged by Danish authorities with passing money to local peace and antinuclear groups and others from Malaysia, Egypt, and the United Kingdom. In 1980, by comparison, some 116 Soviet officials were expelled from Spain, Canada, New Zealand, and at least six other countries, 100 of them from Pakistan when the government there undertook to reduce the Soviet presence.

While the majority of Soviets expelled from foreign countries are usually charged with espionage (the surreptitious or clandestine acquisition of secret information), an increasing number have been sent away in recent years because of involvement in "active measures" (covert and sometimes overt influence operations intended to affect third nations' policies). Espionage may be of a political, military, or industrial nature; it

may also include the attempted penetration of foreign intelligence and security services. "Active measures" operations, on the other hand, have been found to include the funding of labor and student unrest; agitation against an established government; clandestine contact with and support of indigenous dissidents and/or separatist groups; propaganda, deception, and disinformation activities; and political influence operations.

This report provides a listing of those expelled in 1980-81 as well as a sampling of the major expulsion cases from the 1970-79 period. The most notable of that decade included the 105 Soviet intelligence operatives from the United Kingdom and 9 from Belgium in 1971, 60 from Bolivia in 1972, 5 from China in 1974, and 11 from Canada in 1978. However, since many countries prefer to avoid publicity in such cases, the total number of persona non grata actions, forced terminations of assignments, and deportations of Soviet officials is believed to be substantially higher than the lists indicate.

MAR 22 11 27 AM '82

An informal research study for background information

State Dept. review completed.

87

L 290

Equatorial Guinea

April 28, 1981: Soviet Embassy in Malabo was asked to reduce the size of its staff from 195 to an unspecified number, according to Madrid radio. The Equatorial Guinean Military Council also asked the U.S.S.R. to cease using the fishing base to which it had access at the Guinean port of Luba.

Liberia

March 18, 1981: Aven Muzyken, second secretary at the Soviet Embassy in Monrovia, was expelled for engaging in acts "incompatible with his diplomatic status," according to Monrovia radio.

April 2, 1981: Valentin Petrov, first secretary at the Soviet Embassy in Monrovia, was expelled for engaging in acts "incompatible with his diplomatic status," according to the April 1 issue of the Liberian Daily Observer.

EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC

Malaysia

July 13, 1981: First secretary Gennadiy Stepanov, second secretary Vladislav Romanov, and engineer/interpreter Zardat Khamidulin, all with the Soviet Embassy in Kuala Lumpur, were expelled for espionage shortly after the arrest of Sidek Ghouse, political secretary to the Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister, on charges of spying for the U.S.S.R. The police reportedly seized an assortment of Soviet-supplied espionage equipment, including a portable radio transmitter supplied to Romanov (who was said to have recruited Sidek) which was used to summon Sidek for meetings with him. (Romanov was identified as the KGB "resident" in Kuala Lumpur.)

EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

Denmark

October 1981: Denmark expelled Vladimir Merkulov, a KGB case officer working under the guise of So-

accounts, Merkulov inter alia arranged through a local KGB agent-of-influence to have some 150 Danish artists sign an "appeal" calling for a Nordic nuclear-weapons-free zone and supplied funds to have the appeal placed as an advertisement in a number of local newspapers. He also allegedly maintained clandestine contact with the Copenhagen-based Committee for Cooperation for Peace and Security, an umbrella organization of about 50 smaller peace-related associations and groups, with well-established ties to the Soviet-dominated World Peace Council.

Italy

January 7, 1981: Anatoliy Zazulin, an employee of the Soviet Embassy's commercial section in Rome, was expelled on charges of espionage.

The Netherlands

April 15, 1981: Vadim Leonov, TASS correspondent to The Hague, was asked to leave the Netherlands on undisclosed charges.

Norway

April 1, 1981: Timor Besedin, Georgiy Petrov, and Yevgeniy Mironenko, all with the Soviet Trade Mission in Oslo, were declared persona non grata and expelled from Norway, reportedly on charges of industrial espionage. (In retaliation, two Norwegian diplomats who had served previously in Moscow were declared persona non grata by the Soviet Foreign Ministry and prohibited from entering the U.S.S.R. in the future.)

Spain

March 6, 1981: Vladimir Yefremkov, second secretary at the Soviet Embassy in Madrid, was expelled for espionage. He was charged with trying to obtain information about and from the Spanish Defense Intelligence Center as well as about the Movement for the

Self-Determination and Independence of the Canary Archipelago (MPAIAC). Novosti journalist Yuriy Goloviatenko was also implicated with him, according to press reports, and left the country hurriedly when his role was disclosed.

March 27, 1981: Yuriy Bychkov, Soviet director of Sovhispan (the joint Soviet-Spanish fishing company), was expelled on charges of political involvement and espionage activities in the Canary Islands.

United Kingdom

August 4, 1981: Second secretary at the Soviet Embassy in London, Viktor Lazin, was declared persona non grata by the British Government for engaging in activities "incompatible with his diplomatic status," according to the London Guardian. Lazin's expulsion reduced the number of Soviet diplomats in London to 46, the same number of British diplomats currently posted in Moscow. (In accordance with an aide-memoire delivered to the Soviets when the British expelled 105 Soviet diplomats en masse in 1971 on charges of espionage, the U.S.S.R. will not be permitted to replace Lazin.)

MIDDLE EAST

Egypt

September 15, 1981: Egypt expelled Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Polyakov, six other Soviet Embassy personnel, and two Soviet correspondents on charges of plotting to foment sectarian strife in the country. A statement issued by the government accused Moscow of recruiting agents in Egypt and exploiting religious strife as well as "influencing the spread and escalation of sectarian strife," in coordination with leftist elements in Egypt and unnamed hostile Arab countries.

SOUTH ASIA

Bangladesh

August 1981: Aleksei Zolotukhin and Vadim Lazarev, both third secretaries with the Soviet Embassy

in Dacca, were declared persona non grata by the Bangladesh Government for assaulting a local security official during an incident at Dacca airport in which Soviet Embassy officials attempted to smuggle sensitive electronic equipment into the country.

Pakistan

June 1981: Vladlen Baykov, Pravda correspondent in Pakistan, was expelled on charges of engaging in "illegal" and possibly espionage-related activities.

JANUARY-DECEMBER 1980

AFRICA

Equatorial Guinea

February 1980: Yuriy Kiselev, consular officer at the Soviet Embassy in Malabo, was expelled from Equatorial Guinea on charges of espionage. He had allegedly tried to purchase information concerning the Equatorial Guinean armed forces.

EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC

New Zealand

January 24, 1980: Vsevolod Sofinskiy, Soviet Ambassador to Wellington, was declared persona non grata and subsequently expelled for having supplied Soviet funds to the pro-Moscow Socialist Unity Party (SUP) of New Zealand. The Auckland Star reported on January 25 that New Zealand Security Intelligence Service electronic monitoring had caught Ambassador Sofinsky transferring thousands of dollars to the SUP. The transfer was only one of a regular series of fund transfers.

EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

Canada

January 21, 1980: Igor Bardeyev (military, naval, and air attache), Eduard Aleksanyan (assistant military attache), and Vladimir Sokolov (chauffeur to the military attache's office), of the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa, were expelled on

charges of espionage. After the Soviet Foreign Ministry retaliated by expelling a Canadian diplomat from Moscow, the Canadians on February 7 expelled Vitaliy Trofimov, a clerk in the Soviet Embassy's commercial section.

France

February 9, 1980: Commercial officer Gennadiy Travkov, third-ranking official at the Soviet consulate general in Marseille with the rank of consul, was expelled on charges of espionage. Travkov was caught photographing documents described by French officials as having "important French national defense value." According to local press reports, four unidentified French citizens believed to be contacts who supplied the Soviets with sensitive material related to air and naval defense matters were also arrested.

February 28, 1980: Vyacheslav Frolov, public affairs officer at the Soviet consulate general in Marseille, was expelled on undisclosed charges. Press accounts speculated that he was involved in the Travkov affair.

Italy

May 1980: Andrey Kinyapin, employee of the Soviet commercial office in Turin, was declared persona non grata and expelled by Italian authorities on undisclosed charges. Local Italian press reports speculated that Kinyapin was involved in clandestine activities.

Portugal

August 20, 1980: Albert Matveyev (minister-counselor), Yuriy Semenychev (counselor), Vladimir Konyayev (assistant naval attache), Aleksandr Kulagin (employee, military attache office), all with the Soviet Embassy in Lisbon, were declared persona non grata and expelled from Portugal on charges of "interference in internal Portuguese affairs," in accordance with Article 9 of the 1961 Vienna Convention, according to an official Portuguese Ministry of Foreign Affairs note. Lisbon

domestic radio speculated that the four Soviets were involved in "agrarian reform" espionage. Semenychev was identified as the KGB "resident" in Portugal.

Spain

February 14, 1980: Oleg Suranov, director of Aeroflot in Madrid, was expelled on charges of espionage. He was alleged to have maintained contact with the Fatherland and Liberty Basque separatist organization (ETA) and other "ultraleftist" terrorist groups in Spain.

February 16, 1980: Anatoliy Krasilnikov, first secretary at the Soviet Embassy in Madrid, was expelled on charges of espionage. According to Spanish press reports, he maintained contacts with the Movement for the Self-Determination and Independence of the Canary Archipelago and other "illegal extraparamilitary organizations" and had been apprehended with incriminating information on his person.

SOUTH ASIA

Iran

June 30, 1980: First secretary Vladimir Golovanov of the Soviet Embassy in Tehran was expelled on charges of espionage. According to Iranian domestic radio, he had been caught handing "espionage documents" to a foreign resident of Iran.

August 18, 1980: The U.S.S.R. was instructed to close one of two Soviet consular offices in Iran and reduce its diplomatic staff in Tehran after Iranian Foreign Minister Ghotbzadeh at a July 2 press conference accused the Soviets of conducting espionage activities in Iran. The Soviet consulate in Isfahan was subsequently closed and the staff in Tehran cut back.

Pakistan

August-September 1980: Alleged espionage activities and violations of the rules governing the dissemination of propaganda in Pakistan reportedly led to the departure of about 100 Soviet diplomats and staff members from Pakistan.

JANUARY 1970-DECEMBER 1979

AFRICA

Liberia

April 1979: Vladimir Poperechniy (first secretary), Mikhail Timoshkin (Soviet Ambassador's secretary), and Igor Trekhlebov (chauffeur), all with the Soviet Embassy in Monrovia, were expelled on charges of maintaining contact with members of the Progressive Alliance of Liberia (PAL), which had organized demonstrations against food price increases, April 14, 1979. The three Soviets were allegedly seen at PAL headquarters on the eve of the riot and were believed to have played a role in organizing the demonstrations.

Sudan

August 2, 1971: Sudanese officials expelled Mikhail Orlov, counselor at the Soviet Embassy in Khartoum on charges of plotting against the Nimeiry regime. Shortly thereafter, about 200 Soviet military advisers were expelled from the country. Within the next 5 years, all Soviet economic and technical support personnel were gradually withdrawn from Sudan, although diplomatic relations were maintained.

Tunisia

September 23, 1973: Two unidentified Soviet diplomats were declared persona non grata and subsequently expelled by Tunisian authorities on charges of "manipulation aimed at Tunisia and a neighboring country," according to La Presse de Tunisie. Also implicated in the same espionage-related activity was an unidentified Novosti journalist and a number of Tunisian Government officials.

EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC

China

January 19, 1974: Chinese vice foreign minister declared persona non grata first secretary V. Marchenko and his wife, third secretary U. Semenov and his wife, and

A. Kolosov, an interpreter in the military attache's office, all with the Soviet Embassy in Beijing, on charges of espionage. According to the protest note delivered to the Soviet Ambassador, the five were caught in the outskirts of Beijing with a Chinese national, Li Hung-Shu, as they were handing over a radio transmitter and receiver, communications timetables, means of secret writing, and forged border passes; and receiving intelligence and "counterrevolutionary documents." The entire operation was said to have been filmed by Chinese security and militia officers, according to the Chinese press.

EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

Belgium

October 1971: Nine unidentified Soviet intelligence officers were expelled on espionage charges.

Canada

January 1974: Pravda correspondent Konstantin Geyvandov was expelled from Canada on espionage-related charges.

December 10, 1976: Vladimir Vassiliev, assistant air attache at the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa, was declared persona non grata by Canada for "activities incompatible with his diplomatic status," according to the Toronto Globe and Mail.

July 1977: Valery Smirnov, assistant military attache at the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa, was expelled on espionage-related charges.

February 9, 1978: Canada expelled Nikolai Talanov (embassy counselor); Igor Vartanyan (Soviet Embassy first secretary in charge of sports and cultural affairs); Vladimir Suvorov (second secretary); Oleg Reztsov (embassy attache); Vera Reztsov (embassy library employee); Anatoly Mikhailin (Soviet trade officer in Ottawa); Vadim Borishpolets (Ottawa consular attache); Vladimir Oshkaderov (Russian translator at the International Civil Aviation Organization headquarters in Montreal); Yevgeny

Kablov, (embassy clerk); Gennadi Ivashavich (embassy third secretary) and Pyotr Lellenurm (embassy second secretary)--all on charges of plotting to penetrate the security apparatus of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP). In addition, two Soviet officials who had already returned to Moscow, Voldemar Veber and Andrei Krysin, were barred from returning to Canada. According to Canadian officials, the Soviets had offered a member of the RCMP "unlimited" funds for information on Canadian intelligence methods and had actually paid \$30,500 over a period of nearly a year for material deliberately supplied by the Canadians. The operations concentrated on uncovering RCMP methods used in surveillance of Soviet representatives in Canada.

France

October 16, 1976: French officials announced the expulsion of Mikhail Solovyev, a member of the Soviet Embassy commercial section in Paris. French counterespionage agents arrested Solovyev (who was wearing a wig and dark glasses) at the Notre Dame de la Gare Church, after he was handed a dossier allegedly containing plans for a secret new French jet engine.

July 1, 1978: Colonel Viktor Penkov, assistant military attache at the Soviet Embassy in Paris, was arrested and subsequently expelled on espionage charges.

Italy

February 13, 1970: Italy ordered the expulsion of Vladimir Aleksandrov, a Soviet Embassy employee, and Lolli Zamoisky, an Izvestiya correspondent, on charges of espionage. The two Soviets were said to have received secret military information from an unidentified Italian noncommissioned officer who had been arrested the previous week.

The Netherlands

May 6, 1970: Second secretary Boris Netrebskiy and Vladimir Sharovarov, both with the Soviet

Embassy in The Hague, were expelled on charges of espionage. Following a car accident in which the two were involved, Dutch police found among their personal belongings in the car a map with Dutch military installations marked on it.

April 7, 1972: First secretary A. Lobanov, third secretary A.N. Illarionov, and attache M. Makarov, all with the Soviet Embassy in Copenhagen, were expelled on charges of espionage.

July 1975: A.A. Kiselev, military attache with the Soviet Embassy in The Hague, was expelled on charges of espionage and collecting Dutch military secrets.

March 30, 1978: According to local newspapers, S. Cheryayev of the Soviet Trade Mission and I. Lopukhov, director of the Soviet Intourist office in Amsterdam, were expelled on charges of espionage. A. Poleshchuk, a Soviet electronics specialist, employed in the Netherlands by the Soviet state companies Mashniborintorg and Elecktronorg, was declared persona non grata and denied future entry into the country. The three were suspected of trying to obtain secret information about the F-16 aircraft and electronic and military aviation as well as information related to production and research in Dutch military industry. Two days later, Dutch security officials expelled G. Burmistrov, member of the Soviet Trade Mission in Amsterdam, and V. Khlystov, managing director of the mixed Dutch-Soviet company Elorg BV, on similar espionage-related charges.

Norway

September 19, 1970: Valeriy Mesropov, Soviet engineer and identified KGB operative attached to the Norwegian firm Koneisto Norge A/S, was expelled on charges of espionage.

April 11, 1973: Third secretary Yuriy Polyushkin and attache Valeriy Yerofeyev, both attached to the Soviet Embassy in Oslo and identified as KGB operatives, were expelled on espionage charges.

January 28, 1977: A.

Printsipalov, third secretary at the Soviet Embassy in Oslo, as well as an unidentified embassy chauffeur, were declared persona non grata by Norwegian authorities and expelled for their involvement in political espionage activities. In a separate incident, Aleksandr Dementev, Igor Izachtirinsky, and Eugenia Klimanov, all with the Soviet Embassy's commercial section, were expelled on charges of espionage. Also implicated and charged with espionage against Norway was Evgenya Zotin, a TASS correspondent.

February 7, 1977: Gennadiy Titov, counselor at the Soviet Embassy in Oslo and identified KGB officer, was expelled on charges of espionage.

Spain

March 1977: Yuriy Pivovarov, member of the Soviet commercial mission in Madrid for 2 years, was expelled on charges of espionage (the first expulsion of a Soviet from Spain since the Spanish Civil War, according to Diario 16). Pivovarov was believed to have been the Soviet military intelligence (GRU) "resident" in Madrid.

July 4, 1977: Gennadiy Sveshnikov, director of the Spanish-Soviet maritime company INTRAMAR, was expelled on charges of espionage. Believed to have been a GRU intelligence officer, Sveshnikov was arrested by agents of the Spanish High General Staff in Aranjuez when he tried to discard a packet of documents allegedly concerning Spanish national security affairs, according to Diario 16.

April 1978: Yuriy Ysayev, commercial officer with the Soviet Embassy in Madrid, was expelled on charges of espionage.

May 1978: Yuriy Popov, identified only as a Soviet engineer, was expelled from Spain on charges of industrial espionage.

Switzerland

February 12, 1970: Aleksei Sterlikov (first secretary) and

Nikolai Savin (second secretary), both with the Soviet Embassy in Bern, Switzerland, were expelled on charges of espionage. According to Swiss officials, the two Soviets were contacts of Marcel Buttex, a Swiss spy suspect who had been arrested 1 week earlier. Buttex established "letter drops" for Soviet agents in Switzerland and in West Germany, according to these officials.

August 22, 1976: Swiss officials expelled Eugene Bogomolov, second secretary at the Soviet Embassy in Bern, on charges of political espionage.

June 6, 1978: Vladimir Bukreyev, Soviet International Labor Organization (ILO) official in Geneva, was expelled from Switzerland on espionage charges.

June 26, 1978: Gregori Myagkov, Soviet ILO official in Geneva and KGB operative, was expelled from Switzerland on unspecified "intelligence-related activities."

United Kingdom

June 22, 1971: Lev N. Sherstnev (first secretary) and Valery S. Chusovitin (third secretary), both with the Soviet Embassy in London, were expelled from Great Britain on charges of engaging in "intelligence operations" against the United Kingdom. (Shortly thereafter, Moscow ordered the expulsion of two British diplomats in Moscow in retaliation.)

September 24, 1971: Britain expelled 90 Soviet diplomatic and other representatives on espionage charges and barred the return of 15 others who were temporarily out of the country. The names of the 105 Soviet intelligence operatives had been provided 1 month earlier to British counterintelligence officers by a ranking KGB defector, who also provided information on the planned infiltration into England of Soviet agents for the purpose of sabotage; other documents provided by the defector detailed Soviet plans for infiltrating segments of the Royal British Navy.

Yugoslavia

March 6, 1976: An unidentified Soviet citizen, described only as a woman in her early thirties, was arrested in Yugoslavia on charges of espionage and acting as a contact between the Soviet consulate general in Zagreb and pro-Soviet dissident political groups whose activities were linked directly to anti-Tito emigres living in the U.S.S.R. and Czechoslovakia. Her arrest coincided with the sudden departure from Zagreb of Soviet consul general Yuri Sepelev, who was ostensibly reassigned to Moscow.

LATIN AMERICA

Argentina

November 7, 1970: Yuri Yabov and Yuri Mamontov, administrative aides in the commercial section of the Soviet Embassy in Buenos Aires, were expelled by Argentine authorities for "activities incompatible with their function as members of a foreign diplomatic mission." The two Soviets had been arrested 2 days earlier in a police raid on a meeting in suburban Belgrano.

Bolivia

April 10, 1972: Sixty Soviet diplomats working at the Soviet Embassy in La Paz were expelled on charges of financing leftist rebel movements in the country. According to press reports, only four or five Soviets were permitted to remain in La Paz.

Costa Rica

August 19, 1979: Costa Rican President Carazo declared Soviet first secretary Yuriy Chernysh and second secretary Aleksandr Mordovyets persona non grata on charges of inappropriate involvement with local labor unions during an August 1979 general strike in Costa Rica over labor and community issues.

Ecuador

July 6, 1971: Three unidentified Soviet diplomats working at the Soviet Embassy in Quito were expelled "for reasons of state and of internal order," according to the Ecuadorean Foreign Ministry. Press accounts speculated that the diplomats were involved in fomenting labor strikes and conflicts.

Mexico

March 21-22, 1971: Soviet charge d'affaires, Dimitri Diakonov, and four other unidentified diplomats working at the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City, were expelled for engaging in "subversive activities." Their expulsion from Mexico was believed to be related to the arrest 2 days earlier of 20 persons described as members of a revolutionary group trained in guerrilla tactics in North Korea. The 20 had attended the Patrice Lumumba Friendship University in Moscow before going on to Pyongyang. Diakonov had already been expelled from Argentina in 1959 and from Brazil in 1963.

SOUTH ASIA

India

February 1975: Soviet assistant military adviser Major Kanvasky and one other unidentified Soviet official were expelled on espionage charges.

February 1979: Two unidentified KGB officers allegedly posing as Soviet diplomats were expelled on espionage charges.

Sri Lanka

September 3, 1977: Envar Kapba, secretary of the Georgian Republic Trade Union Council, and Konstantin Tuzikov, an official of the Soviet All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, were declared persona non grata and expelled by Sri Lankan authorities for "interference in the internal affairs of Sri Lanka." Both were in Colombo to attend the Ceylon Workers Congress.